

REVIEW 5.3-S.6

5.3): Definite Is and Areas

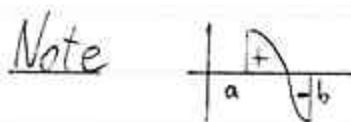
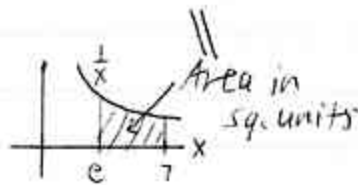
FTC

who cares if  
not unil. at 0

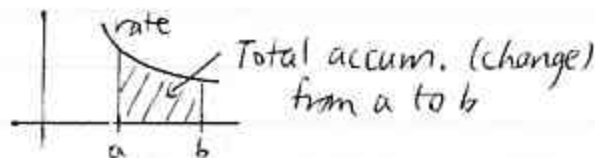
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ex } \int_e^7 \frac{1}{x} dx & \text{ cont. on } (e, 7) \checkmark \\ & = [\ln|x|]_e^7 \\ & \quad \begin{array}{l} \uparrow \\ \text{can drop} \\ x > 0 \text{ on } (e, 7) \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

May need algebra  
to rewrite.  
Find an AD of  $\frac{1}{x}$ .  
Don't need + C

$$\begin{aligned} & = [\ln 7] - [\ln e] \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{[Eval} \\ \text{at top \#]} \end{array} - \begin{array}{l} \text{[Eval} \\ \text{at bot \#]} \end{array} \\ & = \boxed{\ln 7 - 1} \quad \begin{array}{l} \uparrow \\ \text{May need} \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

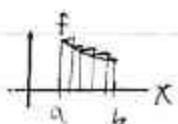


Word Probs.



## Approx. $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ Using Left Riemann Sums

Given:  $n = \#$  rects.



① Rect. width  $\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}$

② Find  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$

Keep  $+\Delta x$  until you get  $n$ ths.

③ Left R. Sum

$$= (\text{Area of 1st rect.}) \\ + (\text{2nd}) \\ \vdots \\ + (\text{nth})$$

$$= f(x_1) \Delta x + f(x_2) \Delta x + \dots + f(x_n) \Delta x$$

As  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $\rightarrow$  Exact

Note If given a table, can't use FTC, but can 107

$x$	$f(x)$
1	20
2	30
$\vdots$	$\vdots$

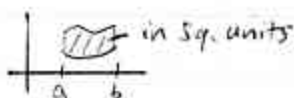
Don't have to be same width - you can modify our approach

5.4 fav

Sum Total  
Input Size

$$= \frac{\int_a^b f(x) dx}{b-a}$$

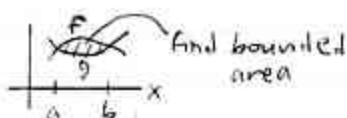

Area Bet. Curves




$$\int_a^b [(top) - (bot)] dx$$

May need  
Graph or test a to b  
to see who's who

I'll give it no intervals.



To find a, b, solve  $f(x) = g(x)$  for x.  
Who's on top? Test 

## 5.6 u-Subs

$$\int f(x) dx$$

Let  $u =$  inside, exp., denom.; its. deriv. in  $\int$  up to const. factor  
 $du = (\text{deriv.}) dx$  May need to factor

Templates:  $\int u^n du$ ,  $\int e^u du$ ,  $\int \frac{du}{u}$   
Algebra?

Ex  $\int \frac{x^3}{x^4+1} dx$

$$u = x^4 + 1$$
$$du = 4x^3 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{4x^3}{x^4+1} dx$$

can put in const. factor  
Compensate

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{du}{u}$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln|u| + C$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln|x^4+1| + C$$

can drop  $x^4+1 > 0$

+C  
Go back to x. →x

Definite  $\int$ :  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$

$$x=a \Rightarrow u=$$

No: +C, →x

Word Probs.

Phase 1  
or Work out  $\int f(x) dx$  1st.  
 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = [F(x)]_a^b$  (stick w/x)  
Phase 2  
an AD from Phase 1

REVIEW 7.1-7.3

⑦.1  $f(x, y, \dots)$   
 Domain  
 Evaluate  
 Word probs.

⑦.2  $f_x, f_y, \dots$   
 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}, \dots$

To find, treat other var. as #.  
 Evaluate

$f_{xx}, f_{xy}, f_{yx}, f_{yy}$  or  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}$   
 (Note:  $f_{xy} = f_{yx}$ )

Word probs.

⑦.3 Optimization

Finding CPs  
 Solve  $\begin{cases} f_x = 0 \\ f_y = 0 \end{cases}$   
 $D = AC - B^2$   
 $\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ f_{xx} & f_{yy} & f_{xy} \end{matrix}$

Classify

If  $D > 0$

If  $A < 0$   $\nearrow$   $\begin{matrix} \text{r. Max.} \\ \text{C} \\ \text{U} \end{matrix}$

If  $A > 0$   $\searrow$   $\begin{matrix} \text{r. Min.} \\ \text{C} \\ \text{U} \end{matrix}$

If  $D < 0 \Rightarrow$  neither

If  $D = 0 \Rightarrow$  useless

Eval  $f$  to find extreme values.